LETTERS TO LOUISE, In seemed to be

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

January, 1887. The other memorandum-book began with February, 1886.

On redirect examination by Mr. Wilson the witness said the first time she had over seen Mr. Breckinridge was wheh he came to her desk with some work. It was seen after she went to the Capitol, in February, 1888. The first paper he brought her was the one addressed, "My Dear Sis-ter Louise." She addressed the first en-velopes after she had written two or three letters of the same pature. It was in March, she thought, two or three weeks after writing the first letter. Mr. Wilson then showed to the witness the memorann showed to the witness the memoran-n-book in which she had kept a record work done, and asked her the date of first charge she had made against Mr. ckinridge. She said this was March Breckinringe. She said this was March 155, 1586. In response to a question by Mr. Butterworth she said she worked generally for congressmen or any one who brought her work to do. Miss Lowell was then exwith her companion. Mr. Wilson then, at 12:15 P. M., resumed the cross-examination of the defendant.

BRECKINRIDGE, AGAIN.

"I will ask you," he said, "whether you or saw Miss Lowell before?"

Thave," said Mr. Breckinridge, "seen "I have," said Mr. Breckinridge, "seen this person who just testified, though I never knew her name before. I have seen her at the Capitol and in the street-

De you know what she was doing?" She was a typewriter, I think, at the Did she have a place screened of

"She was there in the corridor. I do not recollect exactly whether she was screened off or not." Did you ever give her any work to

was in a hurry to write a letter I think I have dictated to her."
"Did you ever take any manuscript to

Not that I recollect," said the witness. "Do you deny that you did."
"I do not deny it, but I have no recol-lection of such a thing."
"If you did give her manuscrip: to copy, would such copy have been destroy

through her hands, it was undoubtedly

ill ask if you did not along about February, 1888, give her a manuscript addressed 'My Dear Sister Louise'"

"I did not," said the witness emphati-

Do you deny it?" asked Mr Wilson, "I do," said the witness emphatically.
"I will ask you if you did not in such manuscript refer to the creat disparily your age and the person ad-

Butterworth said that they had not yet proved the existence of such a communi-cation or that it had ever been mailed. k him if he ever mailed such a letter It was your duty," said Mr. Butter-rth, "to have done that first. If there s any such letter this plaintiff knew it

other witnesses on the point later. the was asked if Miss Lowell considerable typewritten work The witness sald she nsiderable for him; she was convenient, and he went to her. He had never, he said, in 1886, had her address envelopes to Miss Pollard.

MORE DENIALS. Mr. Wilson asked if he had not, in 1886, written Miss Pollard and asked her to write back a postal card asking him to send hor an agricultural report, and sign her name "Mary Smith." said the defendant,

Mr. Breckinridge denied again having, in 1895, given Miss Lowell envelopes to address to Miss Pellard. He thought he may during that year have written Miss Pollard about a civil-service examination. He may have had Miss Lowell write it, but could not remember. He denied absoout could not remember. He denied abso-lutely that any such occurrence as Miss Lowell described respecting the envelopes

nounced that Mr. Wilson desired to con tinue his cross-examination of the defend it on the matter of the letters, aintiff had already testified that the they desired to place Miss Pollard upon the stand to testify more particularly as to the destruction of certain letters re-ceived from him. They desired to cross examine Mr. Breckinridge on the matter, and so they asked for permission to put the plaintiff on the stand again on the he plaintiff on the stand again on the ame ground that they had called Miss swell-viz, to lay the foundation for a urther series of questions beyond the count where they had been shut off by he rulings of the Judge.

Mr. Butterworth insisted that this was

in the nature of newly-discovered evi-ce. Mr. Carlisle responded that it was their purpose to prove the contents of letters, but only to prove their recepthe cross-crammation of the defendant immelf as to the contents of the letters. The question was argued from a legal standpoint by Mr. Butterworth and Mr. Carlisie, and Judge Bradley, after going over the reasons why Miss Lowell had been allowed to testify this morning, railed that Miss Pollard should also be executed to testify for the purpose only mitted to testify, for the purpose only

MISS POLLARD AGAIN.

MISS POLLARD AGAIN.

In answer to a question from Mr. Carlisle, Miss Pollard said that during the
sension of 1855-86 the corresponded with
the defendant. She was then in Lexington at 56 North Upper street, and all the
letters that she received from the defendant were addressed in typewriting. She
could identify a number of them by the cound theating a number of them by the beginnings. In many he addressed her as "My Dear Sister Louise"; in one he called her, "My Dear Spittire." He often called her, "My Dear Sweetheart," or by some other endearing title. She received letters session of 1885-87 she also received letters addressed in this manner. She was asked what had become of all these letters, and answered that they were all destroyed, and immediately upon reading them. She started to say that this was done at the request of Mr. Ereckinridge, but this was forbidden by the court. Neither was the witness allowed to testify as to the contents of the letters. This was in line with the regime of the court in the case of

tents of the letters. This was in line with
the ruling of the court in the case of
Miss Lowell this morning.
On cross-examination Miss Pollard was
asked whether she had ever received a
letter aidressed in typewriting from any
other place than Washington, but of this
she was not certain, though she was
under the impression that she had received such a letter from some place in
Massachusetts. The letters were usually
dened in lead pencil by the defendant.
This closed her examination, and she resumed her seat beside Mr. Carliste. umed her seat beside Mr. Carlisle.

RRECKINRIDGE AGAIN DENIES. RRECKINRIDGE AGAIN DENIES.

Mr. Breckinridge then took the stand ngain, and Mr. Wilson, referring to the letter addressed to "My Dear Sister Loutsa," asked if he had not spoken of the great disparity of ages. Mr. Breckinridge replied that never having written any such manuscript he had naturally not made use of any such sentence; neither had he said that he was looking forward with blessure to seeing this correspondent. with pleasure to seeing this correspondent soon again. All these questions were ob-jected to by the defence. Continuing, Mr. Breckinridge denied that

Continuing, Mr. Breckinridge denied that he had written a number of letters in which he expressed his desire to be with his correspondent, and railed at the delays which kept him in Washington. He ilso denied that he had directed his correspondent to mail her letters from Lexagton on such a train as to reach Washington in the morning, so that they would be delivered at the Capitol instead of at is house. He did not write a letter in thich he expressed the fear that she had of received his letters, and told her that if she received that particular epistle to cknowledge its receipt by sending him a postal-card asking for an agricultural resort and signing it "Mary Smith."

He further denied that he had ever written to her as "My Dear Spliffre," and deside that there was any letter in which he expressed some disastisfaction at her and told her to stand up before the glass and seeld herself for him. Mr. Breckin-fidge was asked a number of questions like those as to the contents of the letters.

Mr. Wilson then went back to Mr. Breckinridge's return to Lexington after the
session of Cu gress in 1856 and the resumption of his relations with Miss Pollard in 1887. It was in the spring of
1887, he said, that he had a room at Miss
Hoyt's, taking his meals at the Phoenix
Hotel. On April 1, 1887, with his family,
he took rooms a square away from Miss
Hoyt's, and in the summer, during the
vacation of Sayre Institute, they took a
house opposite the school.

house opposite the school.

In September, 1887, he continued, Miss Pollard returned to Washington, but he limself did not come on till October, when he was here but two days, and could not say where she was staying. came back November 8th, and left a came back November 8th, and left a day or two after, and finally came on the day before Congress met. After his ar-rival in December he could not remember having seen Miss Poliard's but he had seen her in Washington Circle on Novemseen her in Washington Circle on November 9th. He met her by appointment made in a letter from her. From there they walked to Lafayette Square, where they took a coupe and had a drive about the city. He left her at the circle, as she said it was convenient to the place where she was staying—a Catholic institution where men were not made weltution where men were not made wel-come. He left Washington for Lexington that night. There was no particular object in their meeting at the circle. He knew she was in a delicate condition and desired to protect her financially and otherwise, and the meeting in a general way was with reference to their relations.

HIS STORY CONTINUED.

Defendant said he was under the impression that the instantial problem of had been was a hospital, and he was to make provision for supplying her with whatever she might need. He then went on to tell the route over which they rode on the occasion of their meetad arrangements were made to er money through the general de-He sent her letters with the He could not recall any occasion when he simply inclosed money in an anvelope without a letter. His recoilection was that the letters were not type-written, or signed by a typewriter. His impression was that he signed them as his custom "B'dge," a contraction Breckinridge. He did not consider hat this was an obscure signature, as it sing papers, and it was well-known embers of his family. Wilson asked if the letters were not

hed in such language as to conceal purposes for which the money was

without the money would not have dis-closed anything of their relations, but with the money he thought any reader would have suspected their relations.

He did not recall having seen her after that until the first half of the month of that until the first half of the mount of March, 1888. His recollection was that he then saw her in the library at the Capitol. The improper relations between them were not resumed for a considerable period after that. His recollection and the facts, as he had since learned them, as to when she went to the Academy of the blok Cross, were at variance.

as to when she went to the Academy of the Holy Cross, were at variance. The facts were, he believed, that she went there in March, 1888, and remained there two years and six months. She ob-tained employment in the Agricultural Department, according to his recollec-tion, about the 1st of June, 1889. During the period she was in government em-ployment he did not think there was any discipation in the amount of money he diminution in the amount of money he was furnishing her. This amount was irregular. He gave her money nsked for it. Mr. Wilson asked if he did not know that she became indebted for board at the academy. Mr. Breckin-ridge said she told him so afterward, and that the money he was giving her was going in part to discharge that indebt-edness.

Mr. Wilson asked if he did not know that the allegations made by Mrs. Fliette had grown out of the fact of Miss Pol-lard's it debtedness at the Academy of the lard's ir debtedness at the Academy of the Holy Cross. He said that it was not, as he understood, entirely true, as Mrs. Filette said that that was one of the things. At that time the defendant was living at the Windsor Hotel. He moved subsequently to other houses, and finally

in 1890, to east Capitol Street.

The plaintiff, he said, informed him of her indebtedness at the Academy of the Holy Cross in February, 1893, about the of Mrs. Filette's communication to

Mrs. Hackburn.
Mr. Wilson asked if the plaintiff had spoken to him of a friend who had made some money by speculation, and asked if she might not in that way make some to pay her indebtedness.

Mr. Breckinridge said she had made such a proposition, and the defendant had endorsed ter notes for her of \$100 each, and she sent these notes to the gentleman who was managing the speculation. Some time after she told him that the gentle-man had returned her the ten notes, and a draft for \$500. With this she said she

a draft for \$500. With this she said she was going to pay the indebtedness Mrs. Filette had mentiored. She showed him subsequently the receipted bill.

Mr. Wilson read from the receipt the date 15th of December, 1892, and Mr. Freckinridge said his recollection was that the receipt had been dated back some

Mr. Wilson asked if at a later period she had not made other notes which he endorsed, and which she signed "Madeline Breckinridge-Pollard.

The defendant said he recollected the transaction. There were five notes, and the transaction was the same as the former one, except that the amount was one half.

Most of the day was taken up in such testimony as this, and in argument. There was nothing sensational. Indeed, the testimony of Colonel Breckinridge in the af-

ternoon dragged at times.

The Colonel will again take the stand tomorrow, and according to a statement made by Judge Wilson at adjournment, he will be examined on a new line.

THEY ARE WATCHING DESHA.

Court and Council Fear that Breckinridge's Son May Do Harm.

will be recalled, says a Washington special to the Atlanta Constitution that when the court trying the Pollard-Breckinridge case adjourned Monday, March 12th, Shelby, of defendant's cour sel, assaulted Mr. Johnson, of plaintiff's counsel, and that Judge Bradley, after severely criticising this affair the next morning, referred to reports which had come to him that plaintiff's counsel were coming into court armed with deadly weapons. Thereupon these gentlemen, one after another, arose and disclaimed having brought weapons into court. It was noticed at the time, however, and regarded in some quarters as significant, that neither Colonel Breckinridge nor his son, Desha, joined in these disclaimers. It was whispered about the court then that one of the bailiffs felt a pistol in Desha's pocket, and, thinking him to be one of the counsel, made the representations to Judge Bradley which led to the disclaimers in which young Breck-inridge did not take part. coming into court armed with deadly

the dischaimers in which young Breck-inridge did not take part.

These incidents have led to a feeling of apprehension in legal circles that another and more serious affair, possibly a trag-edy, may yet mar the proceedings. It is said that both court and counsel have been considering the possibility of such a result. This feeling is not allayed by story that has been put in circula-since the defendant took the stand Desha Breckinridge, who is stand-loyally by his father, has threatened ing loyally by his father, has threatened that he would personally resent any insult offered his father by plaintiff's counsel when the latter shall cross-examine the defendant.

These threats are said to have been made in reply to some one's suggestion that Judge Wilson is stalled.

MR. BUTTERWORTH ANNOYED. It is also reported that some of defend-ant's counsel are annoyed over Desha's constant presence in the court-room, sometimes accompanied by young friends, fearful lest he may be goaded by fanci-ful insuits to his father which would pre-inche the case.

judice the case.
It is said that Butterworth is especially

vindication, and it is not likely that they will be alow to respond.

Judge Bradley appreciates the situation, and is prepared, should the occasion arrive, to exercise his judicial authority with promptness and resolution, as he did three weeks ago. Still, agairs of the kind apprehended are frequently precipitated without warning, and evade every precaution to prevent them. Whether or not there he an outbreak in court, this trial has seen the beginning of one of those famous family feuds which, cruel and bloody as a Corsican vendetta, have given Kentucky a sinister reputation.

(Chicago Times.)

Colonel William C. P. Breckinridge continues to catch it on all sides. Now the talk is, and with seeming reliability, that the Masonic order, of which he is a member in high standing, is sorely disgusted with his improper conduct and will expel him. It is generally believed that they will take action in the matter, and the Colonel will be told that he is not wanted in the lodge, of which he has been a member for over twenty years. (Chicago Times.)

CRISIS IN PERU.

The Country Has an Embarrasement Presidential Riches. LIMA, PERU, April 3.-President Ber-

NEW YORK, April 3.-The Herald's Lima special says: On the death of President Bermudez his ministers all sent in their resignations to First Vice-President Selar, but Second Vice-President Borgono, backed by Cacerez and the soldiery, took possession of the palace, and commenced issuing decrees. Thus to-day Peru has two presidents—a constitutional one, Sen-

Solar, and a revolutionary one, Colo LIMA. April 3.-The city is in possessio of the troops who are supporting Cacerz, and it is reported that Senhor del Solar, the constitutional President, is a fugitive. The banks are closed, and all business is suspended. The soldiers are patrolling the

CHAMPION CHESS MATCH.

Lasker Now Leading-Last Game of York Series To-Morrow.

· NEW YORK, April 3.-The sevent game of the championship chess-match between Steinitz and Emanuel Lasker was played at the Union Square Hotel o-day. Lasker opened the game with a uy lopez and won after forty-six moves. Lasker now leads the championship by

one game, the score being 3 to 2, two games being drawn.

The last game of the New York series will be played on Thursday. Fatal Religious Fight.

KANSAS CITY, April 3.—In a riot be-tween Catholics and A. P. A. members late this afternoon Mike Callahan, a well-known politician, a Catholic, and a supporter of Johnson for Mayor, was killed, and Jerry Pate fatally and six others seriously injured.

The Church Not Injured.

Dr. Hatcher, paster of the GraceStreet Baptist church, has received many
expressions of sympathy (p) account of
the supposed damage done to that new
edifice by reason of the meetings recently
held there, when the weather was bad
and the crowds immense. Dr. Hatcher
said last night that no injury was done
beyond slightly solling the carnets and beyond slightly solling the carpets, and these were restored at trifling expense Run Over by a Carriage.

A small colored boy about 14 years old, who resided on Cary street near Belvi-dere, while crossing Franklin street on Menry yesterday afternoon about 7 o'clock with his grandfather, was run over by a carriage, and suffered a fracture of one of his arms. The ambulance was summoned and the unfortunate lad was taken to his home, where h's arm was set by the doctor in charge of the ambulance. the doctor in charge of the ambulance.

Personals and Briefs. Senator-elect Thomas S. Martin is

Cadet T. Wiley Davis left Monday to resume his studies at the Fishburne Mili-

tary-School. Mrs. Daniel H. London is very ill at

her residence, on Franklin street be tween Third and Fourth. Mr. William B. Cunningham is very

ill at the residence of his niece, Miss Wight, No. 809 west Main street. There will be a meeting of the Old-Market Democratic and Social Club to night at 8 o'clock at Thon's Hall.

The Henrico Electoral Board meets Thursday at noon, when judges and regis-trars for the coming election will be ap-There will be a meeting of the Oakwood Memorial Association Thursday at 5 P. M. in the frame school-house in St. John's

church-yard. Mr. W. A. King, who had his foot mashed while at work at the Tredegar Iron-Works Monday, was reported to be improving yesterday.

There is no improvement in the condi-

for several weeks. It is feared that will not recover, Captain James B. Pleasants and brid-

returned to the city yesterday from King and Queen county, where they have been on a visit to relatives. Judge D. A. Grimsley, of Culpeper; R. B. Turnbull, Sheriff of Brunswick, and William H. Ricketts, Sheriff of Orange, visited the Capitol yesterday.

Rev. George H. Ray, Jr., is visiting his father and attending the Moody meetings in this city; and will preach for Rev. Dr. Ray in Union-Station this evening at 7:45

Fanny Wicks were married at 6:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of Rev. Dr. Cooper, No. 414 east Grace

Mrs. John B. Davis, of West Point, ac companied by her little grandson, Mas-ter Willie C. Davis, is visiting her daugh-ter, Mrs. W. E. Roone, of 119 1-2 west

The Solid-Shot Democratic Club will meet at Hallman's Hall, No. 15 north Seventeenth street, to-night at 8 o'clock. The club will meet Thursday night to nominate their ticket.

Detective John Hall returned to the city yesterday from Cartersville, having in custody Thomas Nash, a negro who is wanted here for burglarizing the house of Malinda Epps, a colored woman.

The Workingmen's Democratic Club of the Third Precinct, Jackson Ward, held its regular meeting at Whalen's Hall, cor-ner. Seventh and Hospital streets, last night, when addresses were made by seve-

air, Henry W. Houchins, note-cierk at the Planters' National Bank, and Miss Sarah V. Newell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Newell, will be married at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning at the resi-dence of the bride-elect's parents.

A telegram received yesterday from Colonel H. M. Boykin, who is in charge of the Richmond delegation to the Wholesale Grocers' Convention, in New Orleans, stated that all the party were well, and that they were moving southward at the rate of sixty miles an hour.

Comrades A. Jennings, C. T. Loehr, Peter McCurdy, John R. Haynes, and J. E. Sullivan have been appointed a com-mittee from Pickett Camp to unite in the invitation to the Grand Army of the Republic to meet here next year, and are requested to meet the committee from Lee Camp at Murphy's Hotel Thursday night at 7:30.

Mr. Frank Norment, the first man to be killed in the Darlington, (S. C.) trou-ble, was a son of Dr. Benjamin Norment, ble, was a son of Dr. Benjamin Norment, of Hanover county. He is well-remembered by Henrico and Hanover people, and was an active young politician in his county, which he left while yet a very young man. He was, also, a nephew of Mr. P. R. Norment, president of the Mechanicsville Turnpike-Company.

John Ruskin, a little negro boy, living John Ruskin, a little negro boy, living on Thirty-first street, near the city limits, was badly bitten about the face Sunday evening by a savage dog belonging a lady living in that neighborhood. The boy was entering the yari when the animal leaped upon him and buried its fangs in one of his cheeks, tearing the flesh from his face. The sufferer was taken to the office of Dr. John H. Hinchman, near by, where his wound was dressed and the flesh sewed together.

At Gotham's Gorgeous Hotels.

NEW YORK, April 3.—(Special.)—W. C.
McBurney, Broadway Central; E. Raab,
Mariborough; P. Belvin, St. James; S. E.
Swayne, Hoffman.

TO CURE HUMAN ILLS.

TWENTY-FIVE FULL-FLEDGED YOUNG PHYSICIANS GIVEN DIPLOMAS.

nt of the Medical College o Virginia-Dr. Atkins's Vine Address on Cromwell-Prizes Awarded, Etc.

The Fifty-sixth commencement of the Medical College of Virginia, which took place at the Theatre last night, was a success in all of its details.

There was a fine audience, good music by a full orchestra, pretty decorations on the stage, consisting of palms and ferns, a splendid oration, and twenty-five young disciples of Esculapius were made happy by receiving diplomas and smiles and flowers from their young lady friends, The stage, which was set in a half-circle, was occupied by the faculty of the college, the graduating class, distin guished alumni, and especially invited

THE DIPLOMAS PRESENTED. Dr. Christopher Tompkins, dean of the faculty, presided, and after prayer had been offered by Rev. Dr. Hartley Car-michael, presented the diplomas. In pre-senting the class Dr. Tompkins said: "Ladies and gentlemen,-We have assembled here to-night to celebrate the commencement of the fifty-sixth annual ession of the Medical College of Virginia, seasion of the Mencan college of Yights at that toollege is in a most satisfactory and prosperous condition. In evidence thereof we will award the degree of doctor of medicine to the class of twenty-five gentlemen who will now have the honor of appearing before you."

cine to the class who will now have the honor of appearing before you."

The names of the class are: Charles R. Robins, Richmond; W. E. Evans, Carthage, N. C.; G. T. Collins, Oak Park; L. D. Batkins, Richmond; L. C. Brock, Long View; G. T. Tompkins, Natural Bridge; Joseph Dixon, Aiden, N. C.; W. H. Kable, Richmond; John Mann, Jr., Petersburg; J. E. Booth, Mannboro; W. H. Gwaliney, Jr., Walls Bridge; J. B. Balley, Skinquarter; F. H. Beadles, Richmond; B. L. Reams, Richmond; H. S. Smith, Emory; T. S. Hening, Jefferson; S. H. Graves, Thornhill; F. F. Davis, West Point; T. D. Hutton, Emory; D. F. Weaver, Gordonsville; C. B. Brock, Richmond; R. B. Teusler, Richmond; W. R. Patton, Lindsay; G. W. Scott, Madison Run.

The delivery of the diplomas was the signal for bouquets and baskets of flowers being bestowed in profusion upon the fortunate young men.

APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED. The next feature of the programme was he announcement of appointments, as

W. H. Gwaltney to the hospital of the Medical College of Virginia.

Dr. W. H. Kable to the city almshouse bospital, Dr. J. E. Booth to St. Vincent's Hos-

pital, Norfolk.
Dr. Charles A. Robins to the United States Marine Hospital, Boston,
DELIVERY OF PRIZES, After the announcement of appointments, Dr. C. W. P. Brock introduced Dr. Thom, of Norfolk, who delivered the

Dr. Thom, of Norfolk, who delivered the alumnii prize, a gold medal, awarded to the graduate having the best class standthe graduate having the best class standing for studies, attendance, and deportment. It was received by Dr. W. E.
Evans, Carthage, N. C.
Professor Upshur then delivered the
other prizes, as follows:
The faculty prize, a case of surgical instruments, to the student having the
second best class standing, was awarded
to Dr. Charles R. Robins, of Richmond,
"The Garcin Medal," for the graduate
having the best standing for punctuality.

having the best standing for punctuality, deportment, and class marks in practice of medicine, to Dr. G. T. Collins, Oak Park, Va.

moscope, to the student who exhibits the greatest efficiency in his department, to Dr. Joseph Dixon, Aiden, N. C. Professor Johnston's prize, a pocket case of instruments, to the student making the best report in his clinics, to Dr. W. E. Eyons, Carthage N. C. making the best report in his chinics, to Dr. W. E. Evans, Carthage, N. C. Mr. M. J. Garvens's tof Hartlett, Gar-vens & Co.) Richmond prize, a case of surgical instruments, to the student making second best report in surgical

making second best report in surgical clinics, to Dr. Charles R. Robins, Rich-Dr. W. F. Drewry's prize, "Gower's Diseases of Nervous System," for best standing on such diseases, Dr. T. S. Hening, Jefferson, Va.

Dr. W. C. Burker's prize, "The Latest Work on Mental and Nervous Diseases," for best standing on such diseases, Dr. W. H. Kable, Richmond. W. H. Kable, Richmond, Valentine Meat Juice Company prize of "Hare's System of Therapeutics," for best class standing, attendance, and ex-amination, Dr. G. T. Collins, Oak Park,

shur spoke briefly, enjoining upon the recipients loyalty to their alma mater. Rev. Dr. Atkins's Address.

At the conclusion of Professor Upshur's reffarks Professor Tompkins introduced Rev. Dr. James Atkins, of Asheville, N. C., who delivered the commencement ad-

as illustrating that in every office the man is first, and in every man conscience. He contended that not until Carlyle dared contended that not until Cariyle dared approach and examine the cords by which the reputation of the great commoner was bound to the pillory of English history was an effort made to discover the truth. An unique, aweful, inapproachable mount, he said, was a symbol of every great human life. The highest part of man's being is his conscience. This is every great human life. The highest part of man's being is his conscience. This is the part of man's being that lifts itself into the inapproachable and finds sanctuary with the Divine. The dominant force in the life of Cromwell was his conscience. Let it be granted that Cromwell got his conscience from Puritanism. Once in possession of it no earthly power could bend him from the high purposes which it inspired.

hich it inspired.

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERY. From the beginning of the House of Cudor to the time of Cromwell, continued Dr. Atkins, the struggle was divided into two branches—one on the old line of civil liberty, the other on the line of religious liberty, the other on the face of rengious liberty. The limits of human endurance were at last reached. The two great struggles had been developing co-ordi-nately for generations, and sought their final solution in the same councils and

on the same fields.

When Charles laid his imperious, but impotent hand upon the privileges of Parliament, and then flew to arms, he touched and stirred the individual manhood of the nation to a degree never be-fere known, and brought to a close a process that had been going on for ages.

process that had been going on for ages.

FIRST PLACE IN WAR.

The first position Cromwell had in the war, which he neither fomented nor encouraged, was a captaincy over a troop of horse. Marston Moor, won the cause for the Parliamentary army because it won for the army the leadership of Cromwell. The principle upon which Cromwell organized the army was thoroughly unique. There has been nothing roughly unique. There has been nothing like it since the organization of the ram's horn movement on the plains of Jericho. The men were regulated in their speech and conducted by a code more ethical than military. A sacred and knightly rethan military. A sacred and knightly regard for women was one of the crowning glories of the mightly host. They were never beaten. One of the signs of greatness in a man is the presence in his life of visible contradictions which spring from invisible harmonies. These abounded in Cromwell. He was a Puritan. "Narrow, therefore," says the world. "No, his Puritanism was not of that diminutive type that could be whistled through the nasal canals of a witch-burning new Englander or be wrapped up in the terms the masal canais of a witch-burning new Englander or be wrapped up in the terms of driveiling caut." His was a revoit against the enslavement of human conscience. He was the middle man of a Providential trio-Luther, Cromwell, and Wesley. His Puritanism did not, when it gained its demand from others, refuse similar privileges to others.

EFFECT OF HIS CAREER. "The contribution from Cromwell's ca-reer made to the growth of democratic thought," Dr. Atkins said further on, "can scarcely be overestimated. The reer made to the growth of democratic thought," Dr. Atkins said further on, "can scarcely be overestimated. The glory of it was that apart from the prejudice of traditions and trappings, it addressed itself with equal force to the minds of Roundheads and Cavaliers. It was a resurrection trumpet to the dead manhood of the race to call it forth to a new and nobler life. When our cavalier ancestors, in sheer disgust for the incidents of Cromwellianism in the British Isles came to this soil and established upon it the Virginian civilization, the purest, rarest, richest, grandest the world has ever known, the first seed which they planted in this political soil was a seed of pure Cromwellianism, which, when it came up free from the traditions and the environments of Cromwellianism was a growth of pure democracy. When little more than a century later the conflict came between the colonies and the House of Hanover, and Patrick Henry sounded the burie blasts of the great Revolution in that meeth which stands unparalleted and unsaferoschable in all the annals of

potent and impassioned utterance, a very miracle of witchery in words by which men were lifted above and beyond themselves he touched the senith when he said: "Caesar had his Brutus, Charles I. his Cromwell, and George III may profit by the example"; and in that marvel of verbal bravery, "Give me liberty or give me death," he articulated the noblest desperation of man, and the master spirit of this continent had put into burning and deathless words what the master spirit of that continent had more than a century before put into burning and deathless deeds."

Only the barest skeleton of Dr. Atkins's address has been attempted in the above. It was a magnificent piece of work viewed as an historical study, and abounded in vivid and dramatic descriptions.

At the conclusion of Dr. Atkins's address the audience were dismissed.

THE ALUMNI'S ANNUAL MEETING. clentific Discussion—Oration and Electi

of Officers. The annual meeting of the Alumni ciety of the college was held at the col-lege building at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and in the absence of Dr. C. V. Robing, and in the absence of Dr. C. V. Rob-inson, of Petersburg, was called to order by Dr. S. B. Barham, of Surry. There were seventy-five members present, and twenty-six new members were enrolled. The scientific discussion on albumenuria was lead by Dr. J. S. Wellford, Doctors W. W. Parker and J. N. Upshur follow-ing. Professors Page, Massie, J. W. Long, Dr. Basil Spaulding, and Dr. Thomas S. Barnes were elected honorary members of the society, and a recess was members of the society, and a recess was taken until 5:30 P. M.

DR. DICKINSON'S ADDRESS. When the society reassembled there was another good attendance. The president, Dr. Robinson, presided. Six new active and several honorary members were elect-

The President then introduced Dr. S. The President then introduced Dr. S. W. Dickinson, of Marion, the alumni orator. Dr. Dickinson opened his address with a pleasant allusion to his college days, and an earnest appeal for the renewal of affection. He made reference to the members of the faculty who have died since he was a student, and then entered upon the subject of his address, "The Delusions of Medicine." Around all knowledge there was, he said, a border-land of innorance. He snoke of the difficulties ignorance. He spoke of the difficulties through which medical science had strug-gled to rational conclusion, and showed by etymological allusions how medicine by etymological aliquions how medicine had been mixed up with mythology and all sorts of superstitions. Dr. Dickinson also dealt upon the association of medicine and priesteraft, and said that the clergy continued to have a fancy for medicine, remarking, par parenthesis, that preachers took more patent medicine than any other class. any other class.

MEDICINE AND ASTROLOGY. Next he took up the connection between nedicine and astrology and withcraft, and pointed out how in the past a desire for protection from evil spirits led to belief protection from evil spirits led to belief in talismans, the virtue of gems, colors, etc., and ridiculed the wearing of red coral necklaces, carrying of buckeyes, electric amulets, etc. Dr. Dickinson read his address, but departed from his MSS, to narrate some interesting incidents that had come under his own observation. He made a thrust at the Keeley cure, and gave the ingredients of a number of pre scriptions of the Dark Ages. Mesmerism, Dr. Dickinson said, should also be classed among the delusions of medicine. His address indicated a wide range of study into the superstitions of all ages, and their relations to the art of healing. He con-cluded by citing the great advances medi-cine had made since its emancipation The address elicited hearty applause, and a vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Dickinson.

BACK TO BUSINESS The Committee on Scientific Discus-

for the next meeting reported that they had appointed Dr. M. L. James to read a paper on the "Heart and Its Relation to Kidney Diseases." Dr. Stratton offered a resolution congratulating Dr. Newton, who is an ex-president of the society, upon his eleva-tion to the assistant bishopric of this Episcopal diocese. The resolution was

The Committee on Nominations made the following report, which was adopted:
President, Dr. W. A. Thom, of Norfolk;
First Vice-President, Dr. S. W. Dickinson,
of Marion, Va.; Second Vice-President,
Dr. William O. Easkerville, of Oxford, N. Dr. William O. Baskerville, of Oxford, N.
C.; Third Vice-President, Dr. William A.
Drewry, of Petersburg; Fourth Vice-President, Dr. Herman Anderson, of Hewlett's.
Va.; Secretary, Dr. W. T. Mercer, of Richmond; Treasurer, Dr. Edward Mc-Carthy, of Richmond; Orator, Dr. William Woodleigh, of Greensboro', N. C.
Upon taking the chair, Dr. Thom made a neat speech thanking the society for the honor conferred upon him.

the honor conferred upon him.

The society then adjourned.

A SURGEON'S DELICATE WORK.

At the conclusion of the morning session the alumni were invited to the amphitheatre to witness a "laparotomy" by Dr.

J. W. Long, professor diseases women and children. The case was that of a young woman who has had several attacks of peritonitis. The operation was an extremely difficult one, because of the many adhesions which were present. It was noticeable that the surgeon and his assistants were very careful in all the details of what is known as assepsis, without which no surgeon can do good work. The patient took ether, which is superceeding chloroform as an anaesthetic. She reacted splendidly from the operation, and is doing weil.

The Alumni Banquet.

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The Alumni Association of the college gave its annual banquet at Zimmerman's

The Alumni Banquet.

The Alumni Association of the college gave its annual banquet at Zimmerman's after the commencement. The affair was a resplendent success. There were in attendance about 175 physicians, old and young, and representing every branch of the profession. Among these were doctors from all parts of Virginia, and from

tors from all parts of Virginia, and from several other States.

The dinner was served in elegant style. It embraced everything from oysters on the half shell to the French coffee, and from plain sherry to champagne punch. Dr. W. A. Thom, of Norfolk, the newly-elected president of the association, was toastmaster, and right well did he grace that position.

The toasts were appropriately and grace-fully remonded to. They were as follows:

The toasts were appropriately and grace-fully responded to, 'They were as follows:

"The Board of Visitors," by Mr. Wyndham R. Meredith; "The Alumni," Dr. W. W. Puryear; "The Old Faculty," by Dr. J. S. Wellford; "Richmond College," Professor B. Puryear; "The University College of Medicine," by Dr. W. T. Oppenhimer; "The Richmond Physicians," by Dr. C. W. P. Brock; "The Press," by Mr. K. C. Murray, of the Norfolk Landmark; "The Richmond Press," by a Dispatch representative. presentative.
Drs. J. N. Upshur, George Ben Johnston, G. T. Collins, and others were called upon, and responded in happy and fitting re-

GEN. HOKE CANNOT GO TO ANTIETAM.

A Negro Drops Dead as He Is About Be Married-Convention of Y. M. C. A. RALEIGH, N. C., April 3.-(Special.) General R. F. Hoke says he will not be able to accompany the North Carolina Commission to the battle-ground of An-tietam. He is of the opinion that it will require a fortnight's work to locate the positions of the North Carolina troops engaged there.

Mrs. W. A. Ellington, wife of a prominent farmer of this county, died yesterday

nent farmer of this county, died yesterday very suddenly.

A fine audience heard Leo Wheat's delightful performance here last evening.

The painters have completed their work at the State Museum, and the taxidermists are now arranging specimens rapidly.

There was a very large and fashionable assemblage at the Park Hotel this evening at Dr. Ayer's birthday. There was dancing, and refreshments were served.

The cases against the officials of the dancing, and refreshments were served.

The cases against the officials of the Bank of New Hanover are not to come up until next September, it is said.

Folk Miller, the Richmond fun-maker, is to give a performance here in aid of the Young Men's Christian Association.

CAUSED A PANIC. At Concord yesterday Henry Sarratt (colored) went to the house of a woman whom he was to marry. As he and the bride-elect were walking down stairs on the way to the parlor where the preacher was waiting to perform the ceremony Sarratt fell dead. His sudden death caused a panie.

Sarratt fell dead. His sudden death caused a panic.

The eighteenth annual convention of the North Carolina Young Men's Christian Association will meet at Wilmington day after to-morrow. There will be 250 delegates. Frank L. Meares, of Wilmington, will deliver the address of welcome, and Charles W. Tillett, of Charlotte, will reply. Friday there will be a reception and banquet. banquet.

B. D. Heartt, of Charlotte, has purchased the Newton cotton-mills for \$31,000, only one third the cost.

Revs. N. C. Hughes and Isaac Hughes, of Beaufort county, and Henry Wingate, of Gates, were to-day ordained priests of the Episcopal Church by Bishop Watson,

CITY HALL TROUBLES

COMMITTEE ADOPTS AMENDED RULES

pocrate to Get Thei Proportion of Park Employment-How-itzer Armory Plans Presented.

The Council Committee on Grounds and ings met in committee-room No. 6 of the new City Hall at 6:30 o'clock last evening and transacted a great deal of

regular business. Colonel Cutshaw, the City Engineer, was in attendance, having gotten sufficiently well to be out. Messrs, J. J. Montague and Whitchurs & Owen rendered a bill against the city for insurance upon the City-Hall lumber prior to the time when the material could be used at the building. The amount involved was about \$1,500, and a great deal of discussion was indulged in and the

matter was finally referred to a sub-

committee consisting of Messrs, Tyrpin,

Carter, and Tanner. ASK WORK ON PARKS. Chairman Taylor espied a delegation from Jackson Ward in the committee room, and extended them the floor. Herk Bates explained that these gentlemen were present in behalf of resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Jackson Ward Tammany Club requesting the com-

Ward Tammany Club requesting the committee, in giving employment under the ordinance appropriating \$12,000 to the parks of the city, to give an equitable share of the work to the unemployed Democratic citizens of Jackson Ward.

Mr. James B. Doherty explained, the object of the resolution. He said that it was that the people of Jackson Ward who had no representation in the Council be given a fair share of the work. He thought it would encourage the citizens of Jackson Ward, who were precladed from the possibility of getting emiloyment at the hands of the city, at the delegations from the different wardsvery naturally looked after their constituents. Mr. John McAnerny also spoke in Ighalf of the white Democrats of Jackson Ward.

WILL GET THEIR SHARE. WILL GET THEIR SHARE.

Mr. Turpin moved that the City Engineer be instructed to direct those having in charge the matter of employing men upon the parks to give Jackson Ward the same showing that the other varis of the city are given. Mr. Epps heartily seconded the motion, and it was uhanimously adopted. At this point Mr. Soble made a proposition to alternate forces of hands on the parks every weeks but there being objection he withdrew the instructed to increase the forces of all the parks on which work is now being done, as far as practicable, according to the present division of the \$12,000. This was adopted. Mr. Epps offered a notion that Colonel Cutshaw be instructed to gineer be instructed to direct those was adopted. Mr. Epps offered a notion that Colonel Cutshaw be instructed to contract for fifty benches for Jeffreson Park, to be paid for out of the reprepriation made for Jefferson Park it, the annual budget. The Engineer was requested to get an estimate for the seats. The question of insuring the bollers and engine and elevator of the new City Hall was referred to a sub-committee. and Curtis for a report.

A TEMPORARY KEEPER. Mr. Daniel J. Turner, keeper of iamble's Hill Park, made an explanation, through a letter, of his absence from that park, which was due to his inness. During this time, however, his soe had given the park all the attention he could, Mr. Turner wrote that he hoped to be out and strending to his duties in a few days. and attending to his duties in a fey, days. Mr. Carter said he sympathized with Mr. Turner in his sickness, but thought that the park should be properly cared for and he moved that the engineer be di-rected to use his judgment as to the em-ployment of a temporary keeper a! Gam-ble's Hill. THE HOWITZERS' ARMORY.

Plans for the proposed new Howitzer Armory were submitted, and without a word of discussion the City Engineer was directed to advertise for bids for the structure. The armory is to be erected on the site of the old armory on Eighth street, north of Leigh, and is to front 110 feet on Eighth street, and he two 110 feet on Eighth street and be two stories high.

while the watchmen are on watch from 7 to 7, instead of from 6 to 6 o'clock.

At 1 o'clock to-day, the Commonwealth Club-house will be turned over to the lady friends of its members, and from that hour until 4 P. M. the fair ones will indulge in the mysteries of club life all to themselves. It is to be what is known as "Ladies'-Day."

About 199 invitations have been sent out. An elegant hundren will be served.

out. An elegant luncheon will be served. The ladies will be received by a committee consisting of Mesers. Ashton Starke, Jo Lane Stern, and Thomas Boll-ing. When this is done these gentlemen will retire.

AFFAIRS AROUND GREENSBORO'.

Candidates for the Mayoralty-To Build a Hunters' Lodge. GREENSBORO', N. C., April 3 .- (Spe cial.)-City politics are beginning take shape. In the last few days three candidates have signified a willingness to serve the town in the capacity of Mayor. The present incumbent will stand for re-

The present incumbent will stand for reelection. A prominent Republican and a
rising young Democrat compose the team
as it now stands.

A company of northern sportsmen
have placed an order for lumber in this
county for the erection of a \$7,500 hunters'
lodge, to be built at Thomasville, N. C.
The lodge will be heated by steam and
lighted by electricity.

A jeweller at High Point was robbed of
\$200 worth of jewelry a few days ago.

Edgecombe Populists Organize.

TARBORO', N. C., April 2.—(Special.)—
The Populists of Edgecombe county, were in conference here to-day for the purpose of organizing for the coming campaign. A county executive committee was elected, and James B. Lloyd was chosen permanent chairman. Speeches were made by James B. Lloyd, J. M. Cutchin, J. B. Latham, and P. S. Pender, of Bertie.

CURES OTHERS

Mrs. WILLIAM ROBERTS, Bridgeport, N. Y. writes; "If I had not taken your Medicine, I would not be here now. The doctor did me no good, I was just a more skele ten, could not eat, would have awful pain my side, bowels an ocheet; soreness in my side, bowels and womb; we back and womb; we Chille of Dieta away my morphine WHY NOT OST, EITHER IN THE MOZART

Eye, Increases the Appetite, Restores Sleep, Regulates the Vital Organs.

MEN WHO ARE ALWAYS BUSY.

Paine's Celery Compound Brightens the

Under the stress of social or business tuties, or both, how few business-men ind time to properly repair the waste of excessive mental labor and close con-

finement.

The result of this neglect is plainly to be read in the care-worn, nervous faces and physical poverty of the average business-man one meets.

But Paine's celery compound brightens their eyes, increases their appetits, causes good digestion, and regular action of the organs of assimilation.

Much so-called overwork of businessmen is the overwork of worry, care, anxiety, haste. These make the severest drafts on their vitality. Those who suffer from nervous debility, mental depression.

drafts on their vitality. Those who suffer from nervous debility, mental depression, sleeplessness, or dyspepsia, find Paine's celery compound a powerful restorative. It regulates the liver and kkineys, cleanses the blood, and feeds the nerves and nerve centres all over the body. Recovery from diseases of the liver, kidneys, and stomach by the aid of Paine's celery compound is lasting. It is the greatest of all modern restorative agents. Paine's celery compound is prescribed by physicians who differ in many other things, but agree in estimating highly this greatest of remedies for curing diseases of the kidneys, rheumalism, gout, dyspepsia, Bright's disease, and stomach disorders due to a deranged nervous system.

THE FOURQUREAN-PRICE COMPANY.

A Sale Unprecedented,

Unparallelled

One of the largest manufacturers of Silks wishing to raise money offered his entire stock for what it would bring. Cash offers were scarce and we secured 5,000 yards at ridiculously low prices.

We offer the entire lot this morning at prices that represent only a part of the actual cost to manufacture the goods. It is beyond question the greatest bargain sale of Silks ever known in Rich-

21-inch Pongee Silk, solid colors, pink, corn, gold, sage, and baby-blue— very desirable for fancy work, lampshades, and draperies-worth 50c. per yard,

18-inch All-Silk Surah-green, pink, corn, light-blue-worth 50c. a yard, or the sted on dove, lavender, and corn—worth 65c.

37 1-2 Cents. 21-inch All-Silk Pongee in olive and light-blue, worth 65c. yard,

37 1-2 Cents.

21-inch Satin de Chine, black ground with colored stripes-very desirable for skirts-worth Soc. vard. 21-inch Black All-Silk Surah, soft and

fine—would be good value at 75c. a yard— 25-inch Black India Silks-all pure silk-worth 75c. yard,

24-inch All-Silk Surah, navy and black grounds with white dots, worth 75c. 21-inch All-Silk Surah, white with black dots, and navy with white dots, worth 85c. yard,

24-inch Figured Satins, navy and black grounds with white dots, worth \$1

21-inch All-Silk Merveilleux, black ground with small woven figure in white and light blue, worth \$1.25 a yard,

65 Cents.

21-inch Black Brocaded Indias, splendid value for \$1, 21-inch Black Silk Merveilleux, worth \$1.25 a yard,

20-inch Black Silk Armure, worth \$1.35 a yard,

21-inch Black Crystal Silks, heavy

and fine, worth \$1.25 a yard, 75 Cents. 19-inch Black Satins, good body and high lustre, worth 90c. a yard,

21-inch Black Satin Merveilleux, worth \$1.25 a yard, 75 Cents.

22-inch Black Satin Merveilleux, worth \$1.35 a yard. 19-inch Black Satin Luxor, beautiful

One Dollar. 21-inch Colored Satin Duchesse, in brown, navy, cardinal, and lavender, worth \$1.50 a yard,

quality and worth \$1.50 a yard,

One Dollar. 20-inch Colored Satin Rhademere, olive, brown, old-blue, mais, and dove, worth \$1.50 a yard, One Dollar.

20-inch Colored Satin Luxor, in plum and cardinal, worth \$1.50 a yard,

The above Silks, we believe, are the best values we ever saw offered by any house in the country. An inspection of the goods will prove to you the strength of our claim.

The Fourqurean-Price Company.

MOZART ACADEMY.

April 6, 6, MATINEB SATURDAY, HOYT'S

A TEXAS STEER OOK AND JOB PRINTING NEAT-